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114 details, --recognized in 1822 nine living languages and nine nations
(Russian, Illyrian or Serb, Croat, Slovene, Korutanian (2), Slovak,
Czech, Lusatian, Polish); Safarik (3) in his Slavic Ethnography in 1842,
six languages with thirteen dialects (Russian, Bulgarian, Illyrian,
Lekho-Polish, Czech, Lusatian); J. Sreznev ii (4) in 1843, nine
languages: Great Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian,
Koroutanian Polish, Lusatian, Czech, Slovak; August Schleicher in
1865, eight languages: Polish, Lusatian, Czech, Great Russian, Ukrainian,
Slovene, Serbian, Bulgarian; Fr. Miklosich, nine languages (Slovene,
Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian, Ukrainian, /6/ Great Russian, Czech,
Polish, Upper Lusatian, Lower Lusatian); Dm. Florinskii in 1907, nine
languages (Russian, Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Czech-
Moravian, Slovak, Lusatian, Kashubian); V. Jagic in 1898, eight
languages (Polish, Lusatian, Czech, Great Russian, Ukrainian, Slovene,
Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian). But, if today we were to follow certain
publicists and the numerous separatist tendencies, the number of Slavic
languages would mount up to between eleven and fourteen without
counting those which are dead.

2. Korutanians, a name given by certain ethnographers to the Slavs of Carniola (In Latin Carantania). Translator.

3. About Safarik, see the notice in the Journal des Savants (March-April 1910) Translator.

4. A Russian philologist of the 19th century. Translator.

000 § 2.--We do not intend to become involved in these contro-
● 128 versies, which are most frequently inspired by reasons unconnected
with science. But, since it is essential to establish a frame of reference,
a general plan, at the outset of an ethnographic study we are going
to proceed in accordance with the following one, without attemping
to find fault with others. Here is the order in which we are going to
study the Slavic ethnography:

1. The Russian group, in which one is today strongly inclined to distinguish two nations: the Great Russians and the Little Russians (South Russians, Ukrainians, Rousines or Ruthenians).

2. The Polish group in its entirety, one should mention here the Kashubs, whom certain people consider as Poles, while others, as the last remnants of Baltic Slavs who have disappeared.

3. The group of Lusatian Sorbs, divided into two /7/ quite distinct branches: the Upper Lusatians and the Lower Lusatians.

4. The Czech group which forms a compact unit in Bohemia and Moravia, but from which the Slovaks of Hungary are detaching themselves

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more and more, especially from a political viewpoint.

5. The Slovene group which is not troubled with separatist tendencies.

6. The Serbo-Croat group within which the political divisions and the shades of culture--noticeably in religious matters--are so sharply defined that one must today recognize them as two nations: Serbs and Croats.

7. The very homogeneous Bulgar group. The only point of disagreement is in the matter of the Slavs of Macedonia. Certain people assign them to the Bulgars, others to the Serbs; yet others pretend to recognize here a special nationality, the Macedonian nationality.

In pursuing this study, we shall remain faithful to this framework of seven basic groups. We shall see at the proper time and place to what extent the tendencies of those who wish to break off from these still other independent groups may be justified.

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/8/ No page numbered eight.

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S 3. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT.--In the eastern region which was formed by the division of the primitive people into three groups, developed there the great Russian people which is divided today.

What were the beginnings of this people during the pre-Christian era and the first centuries after the birth of Christ? We know practically nothing about this. It is true that we know of certain names cited by Ptolemy, which apparently refer to them, but there is nothing upon which we may rely. (1) In the fourth century of the Christian era

1. These questions have been studied by the author in a vast work in Czech entitled Slav Antiquities, which also deserves to be tranlated into French. Translator

there appear vague references to a great people called the Antes, a name which denotes the southern Russian tribes between the lower Danube and the Don, but this name later disappears. The information which the Arabs furnish about the Russians of the tenth century is no less enigmatic. It is only with Constantin /10/ Porphyrogenitos and,